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POLISH PRICE INCREASES, 'CAPITALIST' GIEREK REGIME VIEWED

ZERI I POPULLIT Comment

AU221406 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Jul 80 p 4

[Ilir Bocka article: "The Antipeople's Policy of the Polish Revisionists"]

[Text] In the first days of July this year various news agencies simultaneously reported that a large number of workers had gone on strike in some enterprises in various parts of Poland. Likewise in June 1976 about 17,000 workers of the "Ursus" tractor plant in Warsaw went on strike, followed by workers' strikes in the north of Poland, in the city of Gdansk and in the south of the country in an airplane production plant. According to these agency reports, these strikes and Polish proletarian movements erupted after Polish officials had announced harsh new labor laws and a wave of new price rises for daily consumer articles.

The Polish proletariat has a tradition of vigorous struggles against capitalist oppression and exploitation. It has not calmly accepted the rule of the new masters. An example of this is the bloody December of 1970, when the powerful strikes of the workers of the Baltic ports shook the whole bureaucratic-capitalist apparatus which ruled the country, and caused Gomulka's downfall. Further examples are the massive strikes of June 1976 when the police and the army set loose their force and terror upon the workers who opposed the oppression and exploitation in the capital city of Poland. The Polish people and the working masses have never and will not subscribe to the antinational and antipeople policy which the Polish revisionists follow, and which has brought with it the re-establishment of capitalism in Poland and the transformation of the country into a domain of the empire of the Kremlin tsars. The bad contitions and the failures of the so-called economic reforms can now clearly be seen in Poland. The country's economy is in a deep and comprehensive crisis. It is in debt to Western capitalist countries for more than $17 billion; it has an inflation rate which each year surpasses 9 percent; rising price increases which at times are openly made and at times concealed; an industry which is almost completely dependent upon the Russian metropolis; and an agriculture which has passed almost totally into the hands of the kulaks of the countryside. This is "traditional socialism" about which the revisionist leaders loudly sound off; this is Poland at the turn of the eighties.

Gierek, the leader of the regime, admitted at the end of last year that "there are problems in our country that are becoming greater with each passing year," and he spoke about the "shortages in shops, the long lines for certain articles and the shortage of electricity." The new Premier Babiuch, who appeared on the scene after the revisionist party's eighth congress to replace his predecessor, who was made a scapegoat of the great economic failures, declared in April 1980 in the Polish Sejm (parliament) that the country was facing a "difficult period" and that the "present structure of prices makes it difficult to establish certain regulations in trade." As "therapy" to the cure such a situation he recommended "the gradual change of prices," which was realized with the last price rise. Likewise, POLITIKA, the revisionist party's main journal, amongst others, recently affirmed that "statistics are manipulated.... Industry and agriculture have not fulfilled the needs of the people.... General national production fell by 2 percent last year. The housing objectives were not realized."

The last price increase for daily consumer products, mainly affecting meat by 100 percent is another "gift" among the long list of favors and incentives which the new bourgeoisie in power is giving to the class of kulaks of the countryside, who, even without this rise, have made large profits from the exploitation of the working masses through the high-priced sale of their products. The temporary freezing of meat, milk and bread prices which the regime in power made "for political reasons" after the powerful strikes of 1976, was also removed, leaving way for the uncontrolled price rises.

It is valid to emphasize that the burden of this temporary freezing of prices fell on the working masses' shoulders, because with its numerous large subsidies the revisionist state supported the producers of these products, many of which were state capitalist enterprises or wealthy kulaks. These subsidies, including Z100 billion annually spent only for meat, meant a plundering of the masses in various ways, through the rise in prices of various consumer products, costs of services and through the reduction of funds for social purposes.

The approval of the new antipeople laws, which are another step in the increase of capitalist exploitation in Polish enterprise, the new rise in prices of basic consumer products, clearly show the deep and comprehensive crisis in which the Gierek regime of Poland finds itself. On the other side, the fast and resolute answer of the working class of the country, which kicked back at the new bourgeoisie in power, is a clear indication that the demagogy of speculation of the bourgeoisie and revisionists has a small place in the minds of the ordinary working people, who with their resolute struggle are in a position to shake and destroy the capitalist system at its foundation.

Tirana Commentary

LD231048 Tirana in Polish to Poland 0530 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Polish Working Class Continues Its Fight Against Revisionist Rule"]

[Text] The wave of protests which has embraced the wide working masses when faced with the antipeople policy of the Gierek clique is continuing. The workers of Ursus and Tozew, who were the first to come out, were also supported by tens of enterprises in all regions of the country. There was a particularly powerful wave of protests in the Lublin region, where workers of 16 large enterprises joined the protest.

The strikes by the Polish workers and the wave of anger of the working people is yet more proof of their hate and resistance against the capitalist course and the anti-people and antinational policy of the Warsaw rulers.

The Polish workers abandoned their work and joined the strikes because their lives have become unbearable. The pressure and exploitation of workers is uncreasing daily. That is why, just like their colleagues in the West, they are standing up in defense of their rights. In these conditions the Gierek clique is using all methods to thwart the people's resistance. That is why in these days, apart from the counterrevolutionary violence, the demagogy has also reached its peak. The revisionist leaders were also forced to call a meeting of the Politburo.

There has been no shortage of numerous justifications saying that the difficult economic situation is the result of the unfavorable natural conditions and, therefore, we are dealing with some transitory phenomenon and the situation will improve. But, as Gierek the demagogue has said, this depends on the workers themselves who must strengthen discipline or, in other words, buckle down and work more, not caring what the workers want and why they joined the strikes.

It is demanded that the working class and all the working people tighten their belts even further and bear the crisis. They are requested not to stop work and go out onto the streets and not to organize strikes because in this way they deepen the already existing difficulties and cause further losses.

Civic discipline and a correct understanding of the national interests and efforts by all Poles, Gierek said, are the fundamental conditions for the implementation of our just goals.

Those who are acting differently today put the faterland in danger and cause harm both to the fatherland and themselves. In this way Gierek does not defend the interests of the nation but instead defends his clique and his revisionist rule, and defends the profits ensured by his clique as the result of the oppression of the working class. That is why he demands, as stressed at a recent revisionist Politburo session, that the citizens and workers of Lublin restore order and a normal pace of work to the city. And so, openly and by using threats, workers are requested to give up their revolutionary ways. Attempts are even made to play some sections of the working class against the others.

But the Polish proletariat will not be frightened by the threats and demagogy of the Polish revisionists. It is aware of the fact that Gierek's socialism is nothing but reconstructed capitalism. Gierek's promises that with his coming to power the era of a "second Poland" would begin and that prosperity and an increase in the standards of living of the working people were to become the reality, have burst like a soap bubble. The further deepening of the capitalist processes in the country bonding with the plans of Moscow and opening of gates to Western monopolies have plunged Poland into an even deeper crisis.

Today, Poland is going through one of the most difficult phases of the period after the return of capitalism. The promised prosperity is reserved for the bourgeoisie and the shoulders of ordinary people are burdened with exploitation and persecution. The people are living in difficult circumstances, facing enormous sacrifices. Tens of thousands of people are roaming the streets without work and without any means of support. Over 2.5 million people, that is, over 20 percent of the working force, look for work every year. On their shoulders are price increases, inflation, housing shortages and so on.

In such circumstances the working class and all the Polish working people have intensified their hatred of and resistance against the capitalist course of the Gierek clique, as demonstrated recently by the workers of Lublin. History--the events of December 1970 and June 1976--teaches how one must respond to the bourgeois attacks on the living standards of workers. Marching along this road, the proletariat and Polish working people are strengthening their revolutionary awareness and are getting ready for additional class battles, for the revolution which is the only way of overthrowing of the revisionist rule and being saved from persecution and exploitation.

This is possible because in the revisionist countries, among them Poland, as Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in his work "Imperialism and Revolution", there are great possibilities for revolution. The law of revolution works there just as in any other bourgeois country.

POLISH ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU222037 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] On Poland's national holiday, (Taduesz Frankwicz), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish People's Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today gave a reception at the embassy.

Attending were Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade; and other guests. Also attending were heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BCP DAILY COMMENTS ON U.S. REPUBLICAN PARTY CONVENTION

AU221317 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jul 80 p 5

[Yoan Mateev Article: "A Bet on Two Cards"]

[Text] The recent Detroit convention of the U.S. Republican Party took place in what is characteristic of the U.S. political scene, an atmosphere of noisy publicity but without sensational surprises. As expected, the convention adopted the party election platform that had already been generally outlined in speeches by Ronald Reagan, the leading Republican candidate. Afterwards, he himself was elected as the party's official candidate in the presidential elections. Despite the total coincidence with the forecasts, the Detroit convention--as a fait accompli--evokes certain interest, especially when one takes into consideration the circumstance that the chance of the Republican team in the presidential elections must not be overlooked.

The Republican team's chance stems first of all from the deep disappointment inside and outside the United States in the course and behavior of the present administration. As U.S. political observers constantly stress, Jimmy Carter and his team not only did not fulfill the presumptuous promises to ameliorate the sharp attacks of the economic crisis, but in many cases intensified their influence. The specialists are now predicting intensification of the difficulties, greater unemployment, new peaks of inflation and deeper social conflicts. All this, of course, will be utilized in the opposition Republican Party's campaign.

Its propaganda arsenal will include criticism of the numerous hard foreign policy defeats of the present administration, which has brought Washington new and substantial losses of international prestige and authority.

At the same time everyone could ask the question--what is the alternative offered by the Republican team? The convention proved that the prescriptions were written by the radically rightist sectors of the Republican Party, which by the way, are Reagan's most loyal supporters and guardians of his political fate. Thus, the Detroit platform, in dealing with the economic situation and masking social evils recommends measures which had already been applied by Republican administrations in the past and which were compromised by their failures. This negative outcome is complemented by the foreign policy planks defined in Detroit: A new impetus to the arms race, negation of SALT II (an attitude which serves today as a litmus test of one's political intentions, benevolence and wisdom) and an even more irreconcilable and negative attitude in the international conflict zones. All this, related to internal difficulties in the U.S. spells the strengthening of the economy's militarization and the subsequent social consequences. As far as foreign policy prospects are concerned, implementation of such a platform will turn the United States into an even more dangerous and unreliable partner internationally.

However, if all this represents concerns and warnings of certain future possibilities, the Detroit convention will have another, very real influence on the present situation. According to the unanimous opinion of observers inside and outside the United States, the Detroit convention was the most rightwing, conservative, radical and unrestrained convention in the history of the Republican Party. This fact gains special significance especially now, in the present U.S. political situation, characterized by the adventurist, unbalanced and dangerous moves of the leading team. In this situation, the results of the Detroit convention represent new encouragement for Washington's dangerous course. They create conditions for uncontrolled elections race--at the expense of detente and the peoples' security. These results prove that the U.S. reactionary financial circles that control this country's policy are continuing their consistent attacks on detente by looking for a sure win by betting on two cards--the Democratic and the Republican parties.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET NICARAGUAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU230734 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a greetings message to the national leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation, the State Council and the leading council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the occasion ofthe first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution.

The message expressed admiration for the successes in restoring the country and strengthening the moral-political unity of the revolutionary forces and the entire people, as well as for the high international authority of the Republic of Nicaragua. Confidence was expressed that Bulgarian-Nicaraguan friendship would further develop and strengthen for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Nicaraguan peoples and in the interest of world peace and security.

DEPUTY PREMIER TRICHKOV RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA

AU222015 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Joint Bulgarian-Mongolian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, returned on 17 July from Mongolia.

He was greeted at Sofia airport by Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, and representatives of the Mongolian Embassy.

Comrade Trichkov told a BTA reporter: The most important and most characteristic aspect of the 14th session of the commission was that it took place after last year's visit to Bulgaria of a high ranking Mongolian delegation. We now tried to implement the agreements reached between our top party and state leaders Todor Zhivkov and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. We also noted the basic trends of our economic and scientific-technical cooperation--which means in the area of geology and building projects in Mongolia with Bulgarian Assistance. After the session, we signed an intergovernmental agreement on economic cooperation for the 1981-1985 period and an agreement on training Mongolian workers in Bulgarian plants.

STATE CONTROL COMMITTEE INSPECTS MINING ENTERPRISES

AU221943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The Committee for State and People's Control has checked up in the beginning of 1980 on the comprehensive utilization of the raw materials in the Rhodope mountains ore mining basin included in the Gorunso-Madan metallurgial combine. The leadership of the combine, the Dimitur Blagoev combine for the production of nonferrous metals, the Leadbazinc plant and the first, second, fourth and sixth ore administrations have achieved certain positive results in the comprehensive utilization of raw materials.

In 1979 and in the first 5 months of 1980, the Gorubso-Madan combine has fulfilled its plan in terms of net weight production and increase in worker's salaries. Normal conditions for mining work were created, and certain technologies and units for extensive processing of metals and of chemical and other products were introduced.

Regardless of these good results, a number of subjective shortcomings were allowed to occur that excaberated the economic situation. The Committee for State and People's Control punished those responsible and recommended measures for eliminating the shortcomings.

CHNOUPEK, DELEGATION PAY VISIT TO MONGOLIA

For reportage on the activities of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek during his "official friendly visit" to the Mongolian People's Republic, see the Mongolia section of the 23 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMENTATORS VIEW PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE RONALD REAGAN

Jelinek Comment

AU220928 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 80 p 7

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "On the Results of the U.S. Republican Party Convention; R. Reagan's Third Attempt"]

[Excerpts] The part of American bourgeoisie that is politically represented by the Republican Party has officially confirmed at its Detroit convention that in the November elections its candidate for the presidency will be Ronald Reagan. For 16 years the name of the former governor of California has been synonymous with conservatism in American bourgeois politics and of the most extreme rightwing attitudes, both in the country's significant domestic policy problems and in international relations. For the third time Ronald Reagan is now attempting to conquer the White House, and this time he has been successful in the first stage.

Reagan is one of those American politicians who has not changed his political opinions in the last 20 years. He has remained loyal to the concepts he professed in the fifties.

Reagan is no solitary rider or an individual longing to become president; but, after all, Reagan is not the Republican Party either. In this bourgeois political party in particular a coalition of financial capital and monopolies continues to dominate. Understandably Reagan fully depends on them--he owes his candidacy to their wishes and will. Inevitably he will have to respect their political intentions and opinions. However, in this connection one must recall a special matter, the so-called Nixon lesson. Richard Nixon also entered American politics as the representativesof the bourgeoisie's rightwingers, but his goverrment participated in developing the policy of detente and the consolidation of security. The most significant agreements between the United States and the USSR were concluded during Nixon's term of office.

The financial and monopoly circles that are represented by the Republican Party have one specific feature which follows from their class substance and their function in the American political system: They are inclined to appraise problems from the "business point of view," with a certain amount of realism; and they do not completely succumb to passions and hysterics, particularly in assessing international questions.

So far Reagan's attitude could be appraised only on the basis of his speeches and noncommital statements, often full of unclear, vague formulations. As governor, Reagan showed remarkable pragmatism. His actions and deeds in California contradicted time and again the militant speeches he had made during the election campaign.

However, Ronald Reagan is a resolute politician, organizer and manager; and last but not least, he is, in a way, an attractive personality, and this was definitely one of the main reasons why the Republican bourgeoisie is betting on the former governor of California. It nevertheless remains a fact that Reagan is the representative of extreme rightwing forces in the American bourgeoisie. His campaign for the presidency reflects the changing correlations of forces in the American ruling class in which the constructive and rightwing forces are pushing their way forward at the cost of liberal groups.

Cerven Comment

AU221100 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 July on page 7 carries a 500-word Stanislav Cerven commentary in the column "A Word on Events," entitled: "Politics Is Not a Movie." Cerven analyzes Reagan's declared program, noting his plan for a "harsher U.S. line toward the rest of the world. Reagan wants to achieve it by substantially raising weapons costs [naklady]," Cerven states, adding: "A striking limit on resources for social welfare and a 'revision' of plans creating job opportunities is envisaged, thereby further increasing unemployment."

Noting Reagan's "statements concerning American military presence in various parts of the world," in which, Cerven states, Reagan seemingly wants to surpass Carter and Reagan's "threat of diverse actions against the Soviet Union and Cuba and his criticism of Carter for negotiating on SALT II at all," Cerven cites Reagan's pro-Israel attitude and his opposition to U.S. participation in the Madrid meeting of CSCE signatories. Cerven continues: "Both his statements and the entire election campaign have revealed the strikingly reactionary orientation of the Republican leaders." "Reagan's apocalyptic program impresses the imperialist circles because it provides hope of profit for large capital and is oriented toward continually increasing war tension, but the battleground of international politics has its own rules. It is not a movie resembling those in which, some dozen years ago, Reagan reaped success as a 'sharp guy' who was quick on the draw. The play in the international arena will not proceed according to the Republicans' script," Cerven concludes.

LUNS OFFER OF NATO AID TO AUSTRIA CRITICIZED

AU221037 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jul 80 p 6

[Ladislav Alster commentary in the column "Notes": "Venomous Spittle"]

[Text] Mr Joseph Luns, secretary general of the NATO pact, recently allowed others to hear him say that "should the Warsaw Pact attack Austria, NATO units would come to Austria's aid." The response to this quite unusual and peculiar statement took some time in coming because everyone who heard or read it was gasping for breath in surprise.

Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky declared that a neutral state does not like to be mentioned in such a context and that Austria wishes to be kept out of all alliances. A number of Western dailies, and not only the communist or leftwing press, then condemned Luns' statement.

The statement really represents something new, even in NATO'S colorful register of impudences. Aid is being offered and what is more, forced on, a neutral state that has earned recognition precisely through its policy of positive neutrality, that has not been attacked by anyone, does not feel threatened and has not requested anyone's intervention.

The intention is clear. In the public opinion of Western Europe and in Austria, in particular, the impression is to be evoked that the Warsaw Pact countries, which consistently endorse Austria's neutral status, are planning to attack that country and the view will be reinforced that Austria ought to tone down its--in Washington's view--overly independent foreign policy and rely more on NATO.

Mr Luns furnished a graphic demonstration of "how to do it." He cannot be taken at his word. After all, he did not explicitly claim that someone is threatening Austria; he only quite selflessly offered help. [paragraph continues]

Yet in the subconsciousness of the West European and American public there will remain the aftertaste that somewhere in secret the armies of the Warsaw Pact might already be setting their heart upon the neutral state of the Danube. That is the way to make propaganda against the USSR and other socialist states. It is the way to "justify" the growing armament expenditures.

A hypothetical comparison will make the absurdity and impudence of the NATO secretary general's statement stand out. Can the reader imagine what hue and cry would be raised in the capitals if one of the leading officials of the Warsaw Pact declared that the armies of the Warsaw Pact would come to the aid of, let us say, Sweden if it were attacked by one of the NATO armies?

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA: WESTERN DREAMS OF SUPREMACY WILL FAIL

AU230711 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jul 80 p 6

[Ivan Hlivka article: "Ideological Confrontation About Matters of Detente: Who Is Looking With Certainty Into the Future"; passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Excerpts] The American President and his administration are demanding from the Soviet Union that it be "self-restrained [zdrzanlivy] in stormy global and regional situations." MEANING THAT IT SHOULD NOT ASSIST THE REVOLUTIONARY AND NATIONAL LIBERATION FORCES. They are presenting this nonsensical postulate as the prerequisite for cooperation and international detente. They are claiming the right to set such conditions on the basis of a no less reactionary and shameful assertion, namely that "it is America's special task to helpin directing global change."

The reactionary forces cannot sleep because the West has lost its military supremacy over the socialist countries. A supremacy which formed the basis of the imperialist policy "from the positions of strength" and one which the Western leaders, and particularly the U.S. leaders, regarded as a "natural law," as some of them said.

The imperialist opponents of detente are developing their efforts to undermine it in several basic directions at once. In the first place they are trying to block any and all progress in military detente and in limiting and halting the arms race.

These steps are accompanied by more or less open measures and campaigns aimed at undermining the existing equilibrium in the strategic military sphere and at ensuring for the NATO countries military supremacy over the socialist countries.

In order to justify in the eyes of the world public such a sharp change in their foreign-political line, the ruling U.S. circles had to find "reasons" for this change. This search is behind the loud propaganda campaigns about the "Moscow threat"--meaning, in Europe, a military threat exists while in the Near and Middle East a threat to U.S. and Western "vital interests" exists.

Such campaigns against detente, which endeavor to justify feverish armament, are most dangerous and must not be underrated.

Self-evidently, our historical process is accompanied by digressions and difficulties, too. EVEN SO, THE MAIN FACTORS CONTINUE TO OPERATE IN THE HISTORICAL PROCESS IN A PROGRESSIVE DIRECTION. THE POLICY OF IMPERIALISM IS ENCOUNTERING INCREASINGLY GREATER OBSTACLES. THE ADVOCATES OF IMPERIALIST WORLD DOMINATION CANNOT IGNORE THE CORRELATION OF FORCES NOW ESTABLISHED IN THE WORLD.

They Will Finally Go Bankrupt

Exactly because of this, there is unanimity with regards to the prospects of the current line among the ranks of those who are determining and of those who are "consulting" the Western policy, although the militarist line has undoubtedly prevailed in the present phase among the ruling institutions of the West. But the voicing of the opinions of those who are able to reflect soberly is becoming increasingly louder.

Recently certain alternatives to the present policy have been suggested in the West, including in the United States. Their substance lies in the concept that the United States should renounce both the exaggerated notion of its own strength and its superciliousness, and should soberly analyze the real correlation of forces in the world. Many scientists and politicians declare that there is no possibility of dictating American conditions to the Soviet Union. They point out that the present line taken by the J. Carter administration, a line of feverish armament and confrontation, of the threat of force or of its use, can only lead to a grave miscalculation and a fiasco for this strategy.

THE MAIN GUARANTEE THAT IMPERIALISM'S AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS AND ITS INTERFERENCE IN THE STATES' INTERNAL AFFAIRS WILL LEAD TO UNAVOIDABLE BANKRUPTCY LIES IN THE DEEP DISHARMONY BETWEEN THIS LINE AND THE INTERESTS OF THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF MANKIND. SIMULTANEOUSLY, AS THE COMMUNISTS AND OTHER DEMOCRATIC FORCES POINT OUT, THE POSSIBILITIES OF PEACE-LOVING FORCES ARE TODAY INCOMPARABLY GREATER THAN THEY WERE IN THOSE HISTORICAL TIMES WHEN THEY BEGAN THEIR LONG AND STUBBORN FIGHT FOR NORMALIZING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AND COOPERATION AMONG STATES, FOR THE VICTORY OF COMMON SENSE IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

If we regard the present ideological battle in the world objectively, and from a broad scope, it can only evoke optimism. There is no reason to doubt that even in the future the world socialist community, with the USSR at its head, will continue to have the main influence on political tendencies. This is a guarantee that detente and social progress will have an increasingly wider scope for their development. SUCH IS THE LAW GOVERNING MANKIND'S DEVELOPMENT, AND THERE IS NO FORCE THAT CAN REVERSE IT.

BILAK, KEMPNY ATTEND POLISH ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD222120 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1732 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Jan Mitrega, Polish ambassador to Czechoslovakia, arranged a friendly meeting in Prague today to mark the national day of the Polish People's Republic.

Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak and Josef Kempny; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin, and other personalities of our political, public and cultural life came to congratulate him.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT ON ANNIVERSARY

LD182302 Prague CTK in English 1916 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has congratulated the Governing Council of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction on the 1st anniversary over the Somoza dictatorship. On the same occasion Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has sent a telegram of congratulations to his Nicaraguan colleague Miguel d'Escoto.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE COLOMBIAN OFFICIALS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU221131 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, 19 July (CTK)--CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram to Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia, congratulating him on his country's national day.

On the same occasion, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Diego Uribe Vargas, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Colombia.

HUSAK MARKS KEMPNY'S BIRTHDAY WITH HIGH AWARDS

LD182312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, accompanied by the members of the Presidium, secretaries and members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party, has presented in Prague the highest state distinctions to Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on his 60th birthday. The president of the republic, acting at the proposal of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, awarded Josef Kempny the distinction of the "Hero of Socialist Labor" with the right to bear the golden star of a hero of socialist labor, and the "Klement Gottwald Order" for the construction of socialist fatherland. The high distinctions have been awarded to Josef Kempny for his contribution to the work of the CPCZ and his long-term selfless work in the construction of socialism.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and in his own name, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic has congratulated Comrade Josef Kempny on his birthday and praised his long-term meritorious work as a functionary of the CPCZ. He stressed that Comrade Kempny has worked for many years in the national institutions, and in the state and economic bodies, as a functionary of the party. He contributed much to the successes of policies, and for the development of our entire socialist society through all his work, starting in the primary organization to the CPCZ Central Committee. Comrade Gustav Husak stressed: We particularly appreciate your work in the post-crisis period when, as a member of the leadership of the party, together with its entire collective, you accomplished much for the consolidation of the political and economic situation, for the implementation of the policies of the CPCZ, and the successful development of our socialist state. The leadership of our party and state expresses its sincere thanks, appreciation and praise for all this. In recognition of everything you have done for the party and society, on the occasion of your birthday, you are awarded the highest state distinctions. At the end Comrade Gustav Husak wished Comrade Kempny good health in the years to come, many work successes, and personal happiness.

Comrade Josef Kempny expressed sincere thanks in his reply for the award of the highest distinctions and stressed that he considered the appreciation of his work as an appreciation of the activity of all those with whom he had worked--the entire party collective. Comrade Kempny said: I have lived my entire life for the party and I have no greater wish for the future but to honestly serve the party and the people in the realization of the CPCZ policy--policy inseparably linked with the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. After the festive award ceremony the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee gave a dinner in honor of Comrade Kempny, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

FELFE, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO NICARAGUA

LD221222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0841 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Managua, (ADN)--A delegation of the SED Central Committee, which is currently visiting Nicaragua, on Monday visited the town of Leon. The delegation, which is led by Politburo member Werner Felfe, met farmers and agricultural workers from Leon Province, which contains nearly half the country's cotton-growing areas. Along with other foreign delegations which attended the celebrations to mark the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist popular revolution, the guests were cordially received in Leon by Commandant Mauricio Valenzuela, secretary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front area executive.

GREETINGS, RECEPTION MARK COLOMBIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU221300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed cordial greetings and congratulations to Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia, on the national holiday. The conviction is expressed in the greetings telegram that the traditional good relations between our states will further develop successfully and will contribute to securing peace and detente in the world.

Reception in Berlin

On the national holiday of the Republic of Colombia Dr Humberto Valencia Garcia, ambassador extraordinary and plenipoventiary of the Republic of Colombia to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Friday. Attending were Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Dr Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other personalities, including Dr Klaus Willerding, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR were also present.

SED OFFICIALS ATTEND POLISH AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD221528 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] On the occasion of the Polish national holiday Ambassador Stefan Olszowski gave a reception today in Berlin. His invitation was accepted by the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mueckenberger and Paul Verner, other figures from social life, and the heads of diplomatic missions in the GDR, including the doyen of the diplomatic corps, USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov. Ambassador Olszowski on the same day laid wreaths at the monument to the joint struggle of the Polish soldiers and the German antifascists in Berlin-Friedrichshain and at the memorial to the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow.

BRIEFS

AID TO SAO TOME--On the fifth independence anniversary of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, GDR Ambassador Horst Shoen handed over a solidarity shipment in the capital of Sao Tome. It consists of sports clothing and equipment for the country's first youth Spartakus games. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

'NORMAL WORKING DAY' REPORTED IN LUBLIN

LD230753 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Here is a report from Lublin: After a holiday, it is a normal working day today, and at the transportation equipment plant in Swidnik, over 300 popular "WSK" 125-cc and 175-cc motorbikes will leave the assembly line today. At the truck factory in Lublin, production and maintenance work is in progress. The workers at the casting plant, the Zuk vans assembly plant and the forge are on holiday. The equipment at these plants is being overhauled by maintenance crews. Normal production is in progress in other sections of the factory.

The situation is similar at the cement plant in Chelm. The enterprise, a plant working 24-hour shifts, also worked yesterday, supplying the building industry with a few thousand tons of cement.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meeting With Jablonski, Babiuch

LD181508 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 July, PAP--On the second day of his stay in Poland, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia Prof. Mochtar Kusumaatmaja was received by President of the Council of State Prof. Henryk Jablonski.

Further development of bilateral relations and present international situation were reviewed. Emphasis was laid on the necessity of consolidating the process of detente and peace in Europe and Asia.

Also today the Indonesian minister was received by Prime Minister Edward Babiuch. During the meeting the most important problems of current international situation, bilateral cooperation and possibilities of its further development, especially in the economic field, were discussed.

Present were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Dobrosielski and Indonesian Ambassador Tamtomo.

Departure for New York

LD202046 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 20 July, PAP--Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmaja left here today for New York at the end of his official visit to Poland.

WOJTASZEK RECEIVES HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL SZARKA

AU230728 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19-20 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] PAP--K. Szarka, vice minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, has visited Warsaw. On 17 July he was received by E. Wojtaszek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of foreign affairs.

K. Szarka had consultations with Vice Foreign Minister E. Kulaga on the current international situation, particularly as it influences the activities of international organizations. He also had a talk with Vice Minister M. Dmochowski.

FRENCH COMMUNIST LEADER HOLDS TALKS DURING VISIT

AU171507 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jul 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] Maxime Gremetz, French Communist Party [PCF] Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited Poland 11-12 July at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

The representative of the PCF leadership met with Andrzej Werblan, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and with Central Committee Secretary Jerzy Waszczuk.

The meeting enabled the sides to review the international situation. The two parties expressed their satisfaction with the results and positive reaction to the international meeting of communist and workers parties in Paris. They discussed the tasks that must be performed to implement the ideas of the Paris appeal and reviewed the directions of the further development of fruitful cooperation between the parties.

Maxime Gremetz went to Plock Voivodship where he met with voivodship First Secretary K. Janiak, who discussed the voivodship party body's activities. M. Gremetz also met with the workers of the Masovia petrol combine in Plock.

The meetings and talks took place in an atmosphere of traditional PZPR-PCF friendship and of internationalist solidarity.

Krzysztof Ostrowski and Lucjan Piatkowski, deputy heads of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, participated in the talks.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON WOJTASZEK VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

LD162254 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The Hague, 16 July, PAP--Poland's minister of foreign affairs, Emil Wojtaszek, ended his three-day visit in Holland today. The visit helped advance better mutual understanding and was an important contribution to the development of the traditional Polish-Dutch dialogue. Both sides agreed on a number of issues, especially on questions of security and detente in Europe. They also reviewed some important aspects of the broad Polish-Dutch cooperation.

A joint communique announced after the visit said that "during their talks, both ministers exchanged opinions on current international issues of interest to both sides as well as on Polish-Dutch bilateral relations. The talks were conducted in an open, constructive and friendly manner and contributed to a deepening mutual understanding.

"As regards the international situation, both sides paid special attention to the process of detente and also, in this aspect, to the approaching Madrid meeting on the implementation of the CSCE Final Act, as well as to the need of achieving progress in disarmament and armaments control.

"Appreciating the importance of definite results in this field, both ministers talked about the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces in central Europe and pointed to the crucial importance of the approaching conference on the implementation of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear arms.

"Both ministers exchanged opinions on the existing proposals to call a conference on disarmament and the military aspects of security, and in this context, discussed the Polish concept of holding this conference in Warsaw.

"As for bilateral affairs, both ministers expressed their satisfaction with the development of economic relations between Poland and Holland. Moreover, they noted that cooperation in science and culture has been developing favourably. They expressed the hope that the programme of cultural and scientific cooperation, to be mapped out this fall by a mixed commission, will serve as a fresh stimulus for the process.

"Both ministers declared their readiness to continue efforts for the further development of cooperation between Poland and Holland on a mutually advantageous basis, and expressed their conviction that Emil Wojtaszek's visit was an important contribution to the further development of friendly relations between both countries."

SEJM OFFICIALS RECEIVE DPRK PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD212246 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 July, PAP--Poland's Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa today received a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Minister Chae Hui-chong. The two parties discussed international issues of interest to the two nations as well as the further favourable development of friendly relations between Poland and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The sides stressed the rank of parliamentary contacts within the framework of the development of Polish-Korean cooperation.

On the same day, the Korean guests met with Polish Sejm deputies to exchange views on international relations and exchange information on the current tasks and work of the two nations' parliaments.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES OUTGOING AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR

LD212044 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 July, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski today received in a farewell audience Ambassador of the Commonwealth of Australia Robert Stephen Laurie.

GIEREK, OTHER LEADERS PRESENT LABOR AWARDS

LD211351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Today, on the eve of the July holiday, representatives of various professions and walks of life and working people who have made a special contribution to the achievements of the socialist fatherland, were awarded state decorations at a ceremony in the Belweder Palace.

The award ceremony was performed by Edward Gierek, Henryk Japlonski and Edward Babiuch. Fourteen people were awarded the Order of Builder of People's Poland, and more than 90 received the Order of the Banner of Labor, the Order of Polonia Restituta and the Cross of Meritam. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, spoke at the ceremony. Those decorated were thanked for their toil and selflessness for the people's fatherland by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

LUKASIEWICZ INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD221342 Warsaw in Russian to the USSR 0600 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Interview with Jerzy Lukasiewicz, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, by unidentified announcer on 22 July; recorded--Lukasiewicz answers in Polish fading into Russian translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Secretary, 5 months have passed since the Eighth PZPR Congress. How have the program and the decisions adopted at the congress been implemented during this time?

[Answer] The eighth congress laid before the party and the people a bold and real action program. The main thing in the past 5 months has been the fact that the attention of the whole party and all the people has been focused on fulfilling the decisions of the eighth party congress. Our party's will, which was expressed in the congress decision, is the fullest implementation of the planned program and the daily persistent labor of the Polish people united around the ideals of socialism.

At the basis of the decisions of the eighth congress are the results of the socioeconomic development achieved in the seventies which brought immense progress in all fields of life. The strategy which we adopted at the beginning of the seventies was the answer to the sociopolitical, demographic and economic problems which Poland faced at the time. It was necessary then to decisively accelerate the growth rate of the living standards of the working people and to create a firm basis for the country's future development. Our economy turned to the latest design and technological decisions, for that was the only way to quickly reduce the distance between us and the more developed countries.

The results of the seventies, with their positive aspects and tense moments, were objectively reflected in the decisions of the eighth congress. We are now faced with the problem of utilizing the immense production potential created as a result of the implementation of the strategy of the socioeconomic development of the seventies. We are concentrating the attention of the entire society on this. It is a question of using the raw materials at our disposal, other materials accessible to us and the existing industrial potential to produce more and better products. This is one of the most important matters. The program decisions of the congress concerning the strategy of the country's development and the party's tasks for the coming 5-year period are based on the general policy developed by the party's sixth and seventh congresses. This is the same policy which, as in other socialist countries, was developed with people in mind and in an effort to meet their constantly growing demands.

The congress devoted much attention to Poland's participation in the international distribution of labor. Poland cannot develop alone. It must develop in cooperation with other countries. The basic conditions for Poland's development is strengthening and deepening fraternal interaction with the socialist countries within the framework of CEMA. Poland's cooperation with the USSR is of primary significance.

I believe that in recent years considerable progress has been achieved in the field of strengthening the fraternal ties between Poland and the Soviet Union, and between the Polish economy and the Soviet economy. It has come about as a result of the activities taken on the initiative of Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Gierek to further strengthen our cooperation. When we talk about Poland's security, and about its sovereignty and independence, we always have in mind that the cornerstone of this is the strengthening and the consolidation of friendship with the Soviet Union.

Problems of international politics were also touched upon at the party's eighth congress. Poland, like the other socialist countries, together with the Soviet Union, is in favor of detente and the consolidation of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among peoples. We adopted a resolution on this question at the congress. I think it is now possible to say that we are effectively fulfilling the congress decisions. We came out with a proposal to stage a conference in Warsaw on the subject of detente in Europe. We are actively preparing for the Madrid meeting. The initiatives put forward by Poland are aimed at consolidating among these countries with whom we have contacts the belief in the irreversibility of the cause of peace for Europe and other continents, despite the tension and all the difficulties which imperialism is creating along this path. Warsaw is proud of the fact that it was the scene of the jubilee session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact which draws its name from Warsaw, at which important initiatives to strengthen peace and detente were advanced. Warsaw is also proud of the fact that, following the session of the Political Consultative Committee, it was the scene of the meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and the French president. We have always done and will continue to do everything to create conditions favoring the consolidation of detente and peace.

[Question] Cultural contacts occupy a special place in the long and multifaceted Polish-Soviet cooperation.

[Answer] This year--the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Poland-USSR treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance--days of Soviet culture have been held in Poland. This was a great demonstration of what is the best in Soviet artisitic life--a festival of Soviet culture in Poland. These were days of friendship between our peoples. They have left a lasting trace in the minds and hearts of Poles and will long remain in our memories. They were measures taken in response to the days of Polish culture in the Soviet Union which accordingly noted and demonstrated the extremely cordial attitude of the Soviet people toward Polish art, Polish culture and Poland's representatives. We have reached the most correct conclusions from the entire experience of our historic development, that is, that only on a path of socialist development and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and of strengthening the unity of our people in the implementation of the goals of socialist construction, can we ensure Poland a worthy place in the world, and provide the Polish people with the opportunity for all-round development. This is also a general precondition of the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Congress, which we are now implementing.

LUMEA INTERVIEWS PALESTINIAN LEADER HAWATIMAH

AU220947 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 29, 17 Jul 80 p 16

[Text] Comrade Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] recently paid a visit to our country. The Palestinian guest was received by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, with whom he exchanged views on possibilities for strengthening the cooperation between the RCP and the DFLP, and examined the international situation, especially that in the Middle East. At the end of his visit, Comrade Nayif Hawatimah made the following statement to our magazine:

"Socialist Romania maintains a consistent stand in favor of the Palestinian people's rights. It was among the first states in the world to openly support the cause of our people and their right to an independent state. Romania recognizes the PLO as the only official and legal representative of the Palestinian people; in fact, the PLO has a representative in Bucharest. Your country has repeatedly shown its solidarity with the Palestinian liberation movement, both in political and material ways. Organized relations exist between the RCP and the PLO. All this is based on Romania's support for the Palestinian people's legitimate right to an independent state and to return to their homes. Romania has repeatedly expressed that position, including within the framework of various international bodies such as the United Nations. We hope that these relations will continuously develop and that the ties between the Palestinian and Romanian peoples will permanently expand.

"We had lengthy talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, at which both sides presented in detail their viewpoints on the international situation and especially on Middle East problems. Naturally, we also discussed the situation in Asia and the impact of events in that part of the world on international events and particularly on the Middle East. We discussed questions concerning oil, the energy crisis and their influence on the stability or instability of the international situation, the problem of international economic relations and their influence on the relations between the developed, industrialized world, and the developing world.

"We discussed with President Nicolae Ceausescu the problem of European security and its relationship to the situation in the Middle East, as well as certain recent trends in Europe in support of a solution to the Middle East problem. We also discussed the fact that both European security and European stability can have a positive impact on solving the Middle East problem, implementing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and solving the crisis in that area on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem."

Further stressing that the most important part of his talks with the Romanian president referred to the Middle East situation, the guest emphasized that both sides stressed the need for a general solution of the situation in the area which should focus on the Palestinian problem and ensure peace.

RCP CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON NINTH RCP CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

AU191912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Report on message from the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee to Nicolae Ceausescu on the 15th anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jul (AGERPRES)--On celebrating 15 years since the Ninth Congress of the RCP--the message reads--the entire party and people have reasons to consider that it was a moment of crucial importance for Romania's sociopolitical life, ushered in a period of unprecedented dynamism in the development of the Romanian socialist society, a period of tremendous creative upsurge of the masses of people, going down as the most fertile and productive epoch in the history of our homeland. Pointing out that that congress bears the unmistakable mark of Nicolae Ceausescu's revolutionary thinking and action, of the profoundly innovating spirit he has introduced in the life of the party, of the entire society--the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP conveys the RCP general secretary its high esteem and appreciation, as well as the gratitude of the entire party and people.

Today when we are drawing the balance sheet of the great achievements the Romanian people has scored over the last 15 years--the document further reads--it is more apparent than ever before that the ninth party congress, just as the other congresses that followed, brought about radical changes in the material base, in the level and quality of the productive forces, in the social structure, in the character of the relations of production, ensuring the consolidation of the socialist mode of production, the substantial rise in the standard of material and spiritual civilization of the entire people.

Making a profoundly critical and self-criticial analysis of certain inadequate states of affairs in the past, the RCP elaborated the objectives and tasks regarding the acceleration of the process of socialist construction in full accord with the objective requirements and laws of historical progress, with the specific realities in Romania, ensuring the complete capitalization of the country's material and human resources, the superiority of the new social system. The document further shows that in this period elaborated and adopted was, under the direct leadership and with the decisive contribution of Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP programme--a document of historic significance in the life of the Romanian party and people.

The Executive Political Committee highlights Nicolae Ceausescu's merits of having substantiated theoretically and practically, in a scientific and realistic spirit, the necessity of allotting a considerable part of the national income to the development of a powerful and modern technical-material base, orientation which was espoused by the entire party and people. Consequently--the message reads--over this period the country's industrial production increased more than five times at an over 11 percent average annual rate holding at present an over 60 percent share of the national income. Industrial highly technical top branches were set up and developed which superiorily capitalize the people's material resources and workforce. A firm policy of developing and rationally locating the productive forces in the whole territory was promoted. All this led to the rise in the standard of living of the masses of people, to the provision, to an ever greater extent, of equal working and living conditions for all the citizens of the homeland.

After mentioning that the ninth congress also marked a turning point in the agrarian policy of the RCP and of the Romanian state in the development and modernization of agriculture, giving this important branch of production the place it deserves in the Romanian economy, the message further reads: A fundamental feature of the entire activity carried on over these 15 years is the constant concern of the RCP, of you personally for the powerful development of the Romanian scientific thinking, for the broader assertion of the technical-scientific revolution in Romania.

The last 15 years also represent a period of steady flourishing of education. Remarkable progress was made in the new art and culture, our people's entire spiritual life enriched.

Life, everyday realities--the letter shows--have constantly confirmed the thesis developed by Nicolae Ceausescu already since the ninth congress according to which the efforts towards increasing the material and spiritual riches of society are a certain groundwork, the only source of meeting the people's requirements in ever better conditions. The approximately two times rise in the people's real incomes, as well as the substantial increase of social expenditures prove the fact that the essence of the new system built in Romania is the provision of a better happy life for all working people.

After pointing out that this period marked important changes in the people's thinking and consciousness which find their expression in the responsibility with which it acts for the implementation of the RCP programme the message shows that in the 15 years since the Ninth RCP Congress the people's unity round the party and its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the cohesion of the Romanian socialist society, have strengthened.

The ninth congress, just as those that followed, your speeches and works--the message reads--have changed the sociopolitical thinking of the RCP and the Romanian people for the better. The originality was brought to the fore of the concrete solutions adopted to the fundamental problems of organizing and running society, just as the creative application of scientific socialism, of the materialistic-dialectical and historical conception, of universally valid truths to the specific sociohistorical conditions in Romania, the thorough study of the new phenomena and aspects of the process of revolutionary transformation of society. In this string of ideas the Executive Political Committee considers that Nicolae Ceausescu's works represent an outstanding school of socialists, revolutionary thinking.

The message mentions other remarkable achievements scored over the last 15 years: The improvement of the organization and management of society, the administrative-territorial reorganization, the strengthening of socialist legality, the firm promotion of the principles of collective work and activity. The Executive Political Committee particularly appreciates Nicolae Ceausescu's steady concern for enhancing the role of the masses in the social and political life of the country, for continually developing workers' democracy, self-management and self-financing, socialist democracy in general, for providing all conditions for an active and direct participation of all working people, irrespective of nationality, in running economic and social activities, the entire society. The conditions provided by the RCP, our new-type democracy which is superior to any bourgeois democracy, ensure the plenary assertion of human personality, the harmonious blending of each citizen's personal interests with the general interests of society--the message stresses.

After mentioning that the RCP secretary general scientifically substantiated the ways of developing the Romanian socialist nation, as well as of ensuring fully equal rights to the coinhabiting nationalities in Romania, the message reads: The remarkable contribution you have made of the development and unflinching implementation of the just, Marxist-Leninist policy of the RCP as regards the national question is unanimously appreciated. Today, all working people--Romanians, Magyars, Germans, Serbians and other nationalities--act in close unity and solidarity for the implementation of the party policy, for the progress and prosperity of the common homeland.

During this period the principles of collective work and management have been established in the life of the RCP, party democracy has consolidated. We can say with satisfaction that the RCP, which numbers today over three million members, enjoys a prestige as it has never enjoyed before, is fully trusted in by the people that applies its home and foreign policy.

The years elapsed since the ninth congress have been years of intense and fruitful activity the RCP and the Romanian state have carried on internationally in the service of the lofty ideals of peace and collaboration, for building a better and more just world. Socialist Romania is highly appreciated and esteemed throughout the world both for the achievements she has scored in her economic and social development and for her consistent policy of peace and friendship. Never before has Romania had so many friends on all meridians, has she held such an important place within the large family of the nations of the world. Our entire party and people are highly appreciative of the contribution you make to developing Romania's friendship and collaboration with the socialist countries, with the developing and non-aligned countries, to expanding the relations with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system, to intensifying Romania's participation in world cooperation, in the international division of labour. In the years since the ninth congress, since you have been leading the party and the state you have brilliantly asserted yourself as a firm and tireless champion of the right to a free and independent life of all nations, of security and collaboration on the European Continent and throughout the world, a militant for the attainment of the great desiderata of disarmament, eradication of underdevelopment and establishment of a new international order, for the abolition of force and the settlement of all interstate litigious issues by political negotiations alone, for the promotion of genuinely new relations among nations grounded on full equality, observance of independence and sovereignty, mutual esteem and respect.

We would also like to express our particular appreciation for the activity you have been carrying on in view of developing relations of friendship and solidarity with the communist parties--relations that have witnessed unprecedented development in this period--of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the communist and working-class movement, overcoming divergencies and promoting the new norms of relations grounded on full equality and respect for each party's autonomy. Likewise, our party's relations with the other detachments of the working class, with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere have developed in the struggle for social progress, independence, detente and peace.

The letter reads in conclusion: Highlighting the great achievements scored both in socialist construction and on an international line, the communists, the working people, we all express the feelings of esteem and valuation we nurture for you, dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for everything you have done for our nation, for its flourishing, for the glory of Socialist Romania.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PARTY-GOVERNMENT JOINT MEETING

AU181622 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today chaired at the Neptun resort a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The meeting discussed and endorsed a report on the uniform national plan for the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1981.

The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania highly assessed the intensive activity carried out under the direct leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for drafting the plan and the direct and decisive contribution made by the party secretary general for establishing the socioeconomic development targets and finding most appropriate solutions for mobilizing all material and human resources of society in order to ensure the fast and comprehensive progress of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Discussing the provisions and indexes of the plan, the meeting assessed that they are in full accordance with guidelines and decisions of the 12th congress since they guarantee the fulfillment of directives concerning the new 5-year plan and of recommendations made by the party secretary general for raising the entire socioeconomic activity onto a higher qualitative level, increasing economic efficiency and firmly promoting the achievements of the contemporary scientific-technological revolution in all fields of activity.

The 1981 plan sets important tasks in the field of continuing the policy of intensive development and modernization of industry and envisages an 8.5-9 percent increase in the net industrial production. In order to attain this target, the plan provides for intensifying geological research, markedly increasing reserves of useful minerals and giving priority to developing the extractive, metallurgical and chemical industries, so as to ensure a powerful material base for commendably meeting requirements of the overall development of the national economy. In 1981, the machine-building industry will increasingly aim at developing highly technological sectors which utilize Romanian raw materials and scientific-technological achievements, raise the technological level of the entire economy and ensure Romania's ever more effective participation in the international division of labor. Particular attention will be paid to increasing the production of industrial and food consumer goods, raising the quality and diversifying the range of these commodities and substantially expanding small-scale and handicraft industry, in order to better meet the people's needs.

In agriculture, the plan provides for intensively increasing and modernizing the technical-material base, developing mechanization and chemicalization, expanding irrigation and land improvement work, in order to attain a 5.5-6.5 percent increase in the net agricultural production. Primary attention will continue to be paid to the production of cereals and industrial plants, to the development of zootechny and ensuring its fodder base and to the efficient utilization of lands, technical means and manpower, in order to increase the contribution of this important national economic branch to the continuous progress of the Romanian socialist society.

The investments program for 1981 ensures the continuous development of the forces of production throughout the country, in the spirit of the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society. The meeting assessed that great importance devolves on the orientation given by the party secretary general to activity in this field aimed at concentrating investment funds, finalizing and commissioning projects underway as soon as possible, generally introducing new constructive solutions having low material and energy consumption and utilizing to the limit existing production areas by equipping them with machines and installations.

The 1981 plan lays particular emphasis on the role of scientific research and technological progress for developing the domestic raw materials base, utilizing reusable materials and new energy resources, expanding the automation and chemicalization of production, continuously raising technological levels, standardizing production and modernizing all branches of the national economy.

A primary goal of the plan is the ever greater development of Romania's economic relations, production sharing and cooperation in science and technology with CEMA member countries and all socialist countries as well as the expansion of exchanges and cooperation with developing countries, the developing capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system, in order to ensure the faster progress of our national economy and the active and efficient participation of Romania in the world economic circulation.

The plan provides for an equal foreign payments balance by markedly increasing exports and improving their structure as well as by rationally diminishing imports. The 1981 plan also provides for continuously consolidating the country's finances, by giving priority to efforts to reduce production costs, primarily material expenditures, to increase the efficiency of social work and profits and to broadly and consistently promote the principles of workers self-management and the self-administration of enterprises, by exerting a more rigorous financial control aimed at efficiently utilizing society's resources and ensuring a healthy monetary circulation.

The fulfillment of all economic goals included in the 1981 plan will create conditions for increasing the people's overall real incomes by 4.5 percent, improving commodity sales and services, continuing the housing construction program and implementing the overall party program for raising the material and intellectual living standard of all our people.

The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development and the Council of Ministers set the task for ministries, centrals, all enterprises and local party-state bodies to take most resolute measures to commendably prepare on time the implementation of plan provisions for 1981. Particular atentionn will be paid to concluding contracts for the entire domestic and export production, ensuring appropriate material-technical supplies for all enterprises, taking necessary measures for all productive units to observe established consumption norms and continuously reducing the consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and electric power.

Ministries, centrals and enterprises must take responsible action to fulfill the program of assimilating new products and technologies and implement all tasks for the technological modernization of production. Energetic measures are also necessary for preparing investments and ensuring the required documentation and equipment in order to create conditions for the smooth development of work on all building sites and for the commissioning of new projects on time. The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development and the Council of Ministers express the conviction that our heroic workers class, the peasantry and intelligentsia, all party bodies and organizations, the working people's councils and all working people in our fatherland, regardless of nationality, will spare no effort to exemplarily fulfill plan tasks for this year and for 1981.

The party-state leadership warmly appeals to all working people and all our people to do everything possible to ensure that the first year of the new 5-year plan will be a great success, thus marking Romania's transition to a new and higher stage of socioeconomic development and of an increase in the well-being and civilization level of all our nation and ensuring the implementation of the 12th party congress decisions and the great party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and for Romania's progress toward communism.

The Political Executive Committee examined a report on the strength, composition and organizational structure of the party as of 30 June 1980. On that date the RCP had 3,035,164 members. This outstanding increase in the ranks of communists reflects the great trust and authority enjoyed by the party among all social categories, the full adherence of all our people to the RCP's domestic and foreign policy and the indestructible unity of all working people, regardless of nationality, around the party, its leadership and Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Political Executive Committee warmly thanks all working people and all our people for their trust in our party, for their love and devotion and for the enthusiams with which they untiringly work to implement the party program for the socialist fatherland's well-being and happiness.

In assessing the activity of accepting new party members and the political, organizational and educational activity connected with the change of party cards, the Political Executive Committee stressed the need for all party bodies and organizations--in accordance with the decisions of the party Central Committee and the guidelines laid down by Comrade Nicolae Ceausesou, RCP secretary general--to pay greater attention to the political, moral and professional qualities of the new party members, by granting the title of communist to those who prove that they can struggle for implementing the party policy, show revolutionary spirit in their entire activity and set a high example of abnegation and devotion to the cause of the party, socialism and the flourishing of Socialist Romania.

The Political Executive Committee noted with satisfaction that on the basis of the 12th congress decisions, of the decision of the party Central Committee Plenum last March and of recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, an intensive political and organizational activity has been carried out to continuously strengthen the party ranks, to commendably fulfill its leading role in society and to unite the efforts of communists and all working people in order to carry out the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism.

The Political Executive Committee congratulates party bodies and organizations and all communists for their intensive activity aimed at implementing the party policy, promoting the continuous socioeconomic development of our socialist fatherland and ensuring the successful fulfillment of the RCP's historical mission to lead all the nation along the bright path of socialism and communism.

The great successes attained in all fields of activity, the continous strengthening of the party's links with the masses, the broad dialogue it carries out with the people in drafting and implementing the policy of socialist construction and the great prestige it enjoys among the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality, represent a sure guarantee of the fact that our beloved fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, under the tested leadership of the RCP headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, will ceaselssly advance along the road of progress, civilization and the strengthening of national independence and sovereignty.

VJESNIK REJECTS USSR PRESS CRITICISM OF CARTER VISIT

AU221258 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 80 p 2

[Zeljko Brihta commentary: "The World Today: Yugoslavia and Others"]

[Excerpts] Some people, who see a certain meaning in things of this kind, have noticed that U.S. President Carter is no longer called Jimmy but rather James E. by the Soviet press; this is how the times and the people in them change. And to make these things even more significant, James E. was also significantly bypassed in the telegram that Leonid Brezhnev sent him on the occasion of the U.S. national holiday: Now Brezhnev no longer congratulates Carter personally on Independence Day, as he did last year, instead it is the Soviet people who congratulate the American people in a depersonalized and general manner.

With a difference from last year and in general from past years--for this is a custom there--this year the American people, or rather U.S. Ambassador Thomas Watson on their behalf was not granted his 5 minutes on Moscow television and had to put his address to the Soviet people undelivered back into his pocket although he had allegedly mostly himself to blame for this. According to those who read it, what he planned to say about Afghanistan was not very festive or appropriate and he was advised to refrain from showing it to the television program chiefs, but in vain.

The observers of these and other similar "indicators" and signals in the relations between "the biggest ones" now await even more tensely what signals will appear in the coming days after Carter has met Hua Guofeng for the first time in Tokyo; and they are not really optimistic about that. If the Soviet press wrote critically about Carter's recent visits to some European countries with which the USSR maintains good or even very good relations, they say, it can be assumed that it will be even more critical as regards Carter's talks with the leading statesman of a country with which the USSR does not have the best of relations or, to put it conversely, the country which does not have the best of relations with the USSR.

It is also assumed in the West that, no matter how much the relations between the United States and the USSR have deteriorated recently, they are still better than (or are not yet as bad as) the relations between the USSR and China.

The nonaligned Yugoslav journalist cites these combinations merely as information and illustration but otherwise leaves them to those who have invented and launched them; they are not his business. He is also not interested in once again more and more frequent propaganda articles that, according to the sources of origin, write about "dissidents" in the USSR, "the poverty" in the United States or "the difficult working and living conditions" in China. The journalist is interested in something else and he uses the American-Soviet signals and Carter's meeting with Hua in Tokyo merely as an example, He is interested in this: To what extent the relations of one country with another country can and may affect its relations with a third country and how they may affect that third country itself.

The relations between two countries (or two parties) really concern only themselves if they respect the rules of the international game and do not maintain their mutual relations to the detriment of or against a third side. In this event the third side, too, must keep quiet; if it speaks, it only interferes in the affairs of other countries (or parties). And the rules of this game are equally valid for all.

Second and Third One

Thus everyone first of all has the right to maintain or improve relations with everyone else. Furthermore every country is sufficiently mature to choose the company it will keep. Countries are no longer children who may be prohibited from playing in one or another's yard. But, justifiably and in accordance with the principles of international law, a country can and must be reproached if it invades someone else's yard with force. This is the reason why so many have condemned what the United States did in Vietnam, Vietnam in Kampuchea, China in Vietnam or the USSR in Afghanistan. But no one may be reproached for paying a visit somewhere as a guest just as his hosts may not be reproached for having invited, welcomed and honored him.

Therefore the Yugoslav journalist, too, will not--no matter whether he has any reasons for it or not--write badly about the American, Chinese, Soviet and other policies toward China, the United States, the USSR and so forth, especially as long as these policies--regardless of whether they suit second or third parties or not--move within the framework of international law and do not go beyond certain political (and also territorial) boundaries: to each his own.

Unkind Newspapers

For this reason, too, he fails to understand or finds it difficult to understand why in recent days certain newspapers have written so unkindly and critically about U.S. President Jimmy Carter's recent visit to Yugoslavia and have written among other things: "Carter travels to Belgrade to actively support Yugoslavia's independence and territorial unity. The intentions of the Americans are understandable. Less clear is the reaction (more precisely, the absence of reaction) by Yugoslavia." It is as though the author (Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA, Moscow) did not know the foundations of the Yugoslav foreign policy; or as though he refused to recognize them if he does know them--something that, as a reputable political commentator, he should know.

He should know that Yugoslavia has never established, maintained or improved relations with another country to the detriment of a third country--either relations with the United States to the detriment of the Soviet Union or relations with the Soviet Union to the detriment of the United States or relations with China to the detriment of the Soviet Union and so forth (further combinations according to choice). Therefore, despite all smaller or greater differences in views on this or that happening in the world, it does maintain good and increasingly better ties with the United States and the Soviet Union and China and all others who respect Yugoslavia just as it values them.

It maintains them, as President Jimmy Carter's visit last month or the visit of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet in recent days have shown, and wants to continue to maintain them. But, as a good host, it does not want anyone to criticize its guests who come to visit it, when they come or why they come. It maintains these relations because it knows that what unites is more important than what divides. It is more important both for the nonaligned socialist self-managing Yugoslavia and for its interlocutors who approach it as an independent and sovereign country just as Yugoslavia approaches them, be it the biggest, or the smallest country or any in between.

It is in this way, too, that Yugoslavia has won friends throughout the world and, as a country that has come of age and also knows how to behave, it has no need for any advocates, defenders, protectors, judges, prosecutors, interpreters, guardians, teachers, and preachers. On the contrary, it also does not need any sellers of old umbrellas: It is satisfied with its own.

TALKS BETWEEN DJURANOVIC, FRG MINISTER GENSCHER REPORTED

AU221018 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jul (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister for foreign affairs, and had a long and friendly talk with him. The advancement of relations and cooperation between the two countries, especially their economic cooperation and opportunities for and ways of its promotion were discussed during the talks. The talks on economic cooperation between representatives of the governments of the two countries will be continued. In addition, views were also exchanged on certain current international problems.

Boris Snuderl, member of the Federal Executive Council; Radovan Makic, SFRY ambassador to the FRG; Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador to the SFRY; Hans Freiherr von Stein, department chief in the FRG Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and others took part in the talks.

BORBA REPORTS ON DJURANOVIC ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ

AU221147 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jul (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who is in Baghdad at the head of the Yugoslav state and party delegation attending the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution, visited some sights in the Iraqi capital today.

Veselin Djuranovic visited the Iraqi national museum, which has a particularly rich collection of items of ancient Mesopotamian civilization. The president of the Federal Executive Council and members of the Yugoslav delegation also went to see the modern buildings of (Mustansiri) University.

In his residence in Baghdad today Veselin Djuranovic had lunch with Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the Republic of Iraq, and Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolution Command Council and the highest Ba'th Party leadership and deputy prime minister.

During the luncheon, which took place in an extraordinarily cordial and friendly atmosphere that characterizes the relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq, views were exchanged on a number of problems that are of interest to the two friendly and nonaligned countries. Further development of comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation in bilateral relations and in the international field was discussed. Special attention was devoted to the situation in the Middle East and central Asia and questions concerning the further activity of the nonaligned movement and the fulfillment of the goals of the entire nonaligned policy that both countries consistently promote.

JANZIC RECEIVES CONGOLESE PARTY DELEGATION

LD212047 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 21, (TANJUG)--Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, continued talks here today with delegation of the Congolese Labor Party [CLP] led by Bateas Lombe Stanislas, member of the Central Committee.

In the friendly talk of some length, they exchanged opinions on the two parties' activities internally and internationally. Stress was laid on the need and on the existence of conditions for closer cooperation between the LCY and the CLP. An agreement on a program of activity between the two parties for the next two years was reached to this effect.

DRULOVIC MEETING WITH MPRP OFFICIAL REPORTED

LD221754 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 22, (TANJUG)--Executive Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Milojko Drulovic talked here today with Central Committee Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Dandint on cooperation between the parties and countries.

SED OFFICIAL DOHLUS MEETS MINIC FOR TALKS

LD221652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, today received Horst Dohlus, secretary of the SED Central Committee, who is staying in our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. During the friendly conversation conducted in the meeting reference was made to cooperation between the two parties and countries, which was assessed as positive by both sides, and also to LCY and SED activities on the domestic and international level.

The GDR ambassador to the SFRY, Gerhard Hahn, was present at the meeting.

VRHOVEC TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND 'SOON'

LD231049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, will soon pay an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Poland. Vrhovec will visit Poland at the invitation of the Polish minister of foreign affairs, Emil Wojtaszek.

FEC, OTHER BODIES DRAW UP ENERGY-SAVING PLAN

LD221440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council [FEC], Economic Chamber and Conference of Towns of Yugoslavia have drawn up a joint program for long-term measures for energy rationalization, substitution and saving. This is the first practical step, which should help to alleviate the energy crisis. The document proposes specific measures, and it is made incumbent upon those competent to initiate the substitution of imported energy by domestic energy, and to undertake activities to economize on all forms of energy.

This year our country will allocate $3.5 billion to import oil and oil derivatives, which is equal to half the total imports of commodities and services.

The program of long-term measures provides for survey works to discover new reserves of coal, oil, gas and other energy sources to be speeded up, and for new deposits to be put into commission more rapidly. By agreement with work organizations construction of shaft mines will be hastened, and so far as conditions allow, previously closed coal mines will be reactivated. At the same time, elaboration of a project on the opportunities for greater utilization of hydroenergy will be accelerated.

It is necessary to build combined thermal power stations and coal-fired heating plants in the vicinity of large centers of consumption, in order to provide thermal and electric power simultaneously. The Conference of Towns has been obliged to work out before the end of the year a program for reconstruction of Boilderevv houses in small towns to replace crude oil by coal.

The Federal Committee for Power Engineering and Industry, together with the competent organs in the republics and provinces, will oblige consumers of heating oil and crude oil at once to begin reconstruction--where such conditions exist--of thermal power stations, heating plants and power installations in order to use coal.

The provincial and republican executive councils will adopt regulations on the accumulation of waste motor and other oils in transport and industry.

An agreement on the development of intercity and international transportation will be used to ensure modernization of rail transport among, and to equip water transportation to take over carriage of goods for medium and long distances, at present carried by road.

STATISTICS OFFICE REPORTS WHEAT CROP HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR

LD222012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 22, (TANJUG)--This summer Yugoslavia will obtain about 5.1 million tons of wheat from about one and half million hectares, which is about 13 per cent over last year. This estimate of the Yugoslav Federal Office of Statistics, made at the height of the harvest, leads to the conclusion that that yield will be higher than recently expected. It is considered that the average yield per hectare will amount to about 33.5 quintals, and at socially owned farms to 47 quintals per hectare.

A total of 3.2 million tons of wheat should be bought up for bakeries and milling industry. The recent increase in purchase prices by one dinar per kilogram stimulates producers (above all from the private sector) to carry wheat from fields directly to silos. In Yugoslavia's richest granary, Vojvodina, where the yield is by one-third above last year, 850,000 tons of wheat have so far been bought up.

KOSOVO NOTES PRODUCTION SHORTFALLS, REEXAMINES GROWTH PLANS

AU221920 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Radmila Cukic talk]

[Text] There is no summer recess in the political and economic life of Kosovo this year.

Kosovo chroniclers of sociopolitical events at present can hardly record all the sociopolitical activities, public meetings, discussions and debates which primarily analyze the current economic situation in the province and at which new tasks are being agreed upon. Radmila Cukic reports:

Amendments to the original development plan estimates of this province have been a necessary and realistic move to mitigate the negative trends in the present complex economic situation which threaten the efforts for the province's accelerated progress. The reduction in the growth rate of the social product, of industry and of imports, and the stress on increasing labor and technological discipline [tehnoloska disciplina], economies and exports are the chief parameters of the latest changes in the provincial resolution.

These requests assume even greater significance if one bears in mind that business operations in the first half of the year were not even approximately at the desired level. The increase of industrial production by about 4 percent over the same period last year, for instance, is far from that forecast. Within the industrial production, particular concern is caused by electricity generation and coal production--two key branches which not only account for one third of the overall Kosovo industrial production but also have a special role in ensuring a doubling of production in the coming medium-term period.

Two new thermoelectric power stations of a total capacity of 678 megawatts are being built at an intensive pace, and double the present amount of coal has to be provided for them next year. The shortfall in coal production and the failure to prepare in time the existing coal mines and to open new ones may have serious consequences for the future expectations of electricity generation.

Production is much better in other branches of industry, for instance the nonferrous metal industry, iron and steel, electrical engineering, the textile industry, the rubber industry, leather and footwear and the construction industry. Good results have also been achieved in the province's foreign trade. Exports increased 46 percent nominally and are 13 points above the Yugoslav average. Imports also increased, exceeding the imports in the first 6 months of last year by 39 percent.

The purchases of equipment abroad for the requirements of the economic projects under construction are a large import item. These are large projects of electricity generation, metallurgy, mining and agriculture, and it is not difficult to visualize how the latest change in the dinar rate of exchange will affect investment activities in Kosovo. It has been calculated that the devaluation increases the cost of the present Kosovo investment projects by 3.3 billion dinars, which in addition to the 4 billion by which the estimates have been exceeded, makes the rearrangement of the financing and the continuation of normal construction difficult.

It is therefore understandable that the refrain that all the investment programs must be reexamined in the shortest possible time and the priority in completing those under construction must be determined is repeated at many political meetings in Kosovo now, particularly since it is accepted that the rate of growth of investment in the province this year must be 5 percent below the first estimates contained in the resolution.

HERLJEVIC AWARDED HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR

LD221800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1601 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Sarajevo, July 22, (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav secretary of internal affairs, national hero Col. General Franjo Herljevic, has been decorated with the Order of Hero of Socialist Labour.

This high decoration is conferred on Herljevic for his longtime revolutionary work and for exceptional merits in organization and building up of socialist self-management society and special contribution of importance to the general development and strengthening of security and independence of Yugoslavia.

Franjo Herljevic, 65, is an old revolutionary. He was division commander. He is member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee.

DELO REPORTS SESSION OF SLOVENE DEFENSE COUNCIL

AU221502 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 18 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 Jul--This morning in Ljubljana the Council for All-People's Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia held its regular session, presided over by Stane Markic, member of the Presidency. The council discussed the planning of defense preparations in economic and social activities. The council noted that important substantive progress had been made in the planning of these activities under possible extraordinary conditions such as immiment danger of war or war itself.

The plans for activities during war must be constantly perfected and supplemented and the entire economic and political development of the society and of the contemporary military thinking and practice must be taken into consideration in this connection.

The council also discussed a report on the activity and behavior of the social subjective factors at all levels under the conditions of the first half of the year and proposed among other things also certain cadre changes and additions in the composition of the regional territorial defense committees and staffs.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA TRADE WITH ITALY--Vojvodina's annual trade with Italy totals $100 million and what is particularly satisfactory is the fact that imports and exports are nearly balanced. The advancement of the Vojvodina-Italian economic cooperation will be further promoted by the 14 agreements on higher forms of cooperation concluded between Vojvodina work organizations and Italian firms. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jul 80 p 14 AU]

VOJVODINA COOPERATION WITH IRAN--Experts of Agroindustrija of Novi Sad have prepared a study for a 5-year development of an area of Iran in which some 20 million Iranians live. This study provides for the development of agriculture and the food processing industry. The new Government of Iran has adopted the study as the development plan for the period until 1985. On the basis of this study several Yugoslav work organizations began building cattle fodder plants, silos, farms and slaughterhouses. The value of projects under construction is some $8 million. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jul 80 p 6 AU]